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VOL. IX.—NO. 16.

# THE GUARDIAN

### Significant Changes it has Recently Undergone.

## Waning "Flag" Gag.

The National Guard, once an attractive slogan, is now given the cold shoulder. Tremendous shrinkage of the Regiment—Bonuses and Other Privileges or Batts Remain Without Effect.

Our friend, the Capitalist, with great gusto, writes an average workman to believe that the young men of the United States are all lugged with the false cry of "liberty to the flag," and is wont to point with pride to the numbers of her sons who identify themselves with the National Guard.

On January 1, 1889, the strength of the National Guard of the entire United States footed up a total of 70,000 men, who were understood to be well drilled and equipped bodies.

As to the treatment received by the "volunteers" from their officers it is now a matter which will dwell on it here would be out of place.

But suffice it to say, that said treatment is such that it has led to the membership of the organization throughout the states fully 50 to 75 per cent.

To move the membership into the condition of the various organizations of New York State, I shall but refer to the New York "Press" of April 12th of this year.

The military authorities are viewing with alarm the steady depreciation of the ranks of our citizen soldiers.

At the present rate unless some drastic measures are taken, the National Guard is a thing of the past.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS.—THE PEOPLE'S and National Executive Committee's offices are now 61 BECKMAN STREET.

# SEEN

## IN HIS HOUR OF GLASS.

In the Wardner, Idaho, troubles workingman should not look upon Republican President McKinley as the guilty party. He kept the Federal Army there, to be sure. But for two years before that Governor Steunenberg had assisted the mining company to operate its plant at low wages and with non-union labor.

So we see in this single case we have the whole bunch of old parties tarred with the same stick.

Anything more needed to show the necessity for the working class to have their own political party?

The "Journal" is ready to endorse anything which does not threaten to subtract votes from the Democratic party, which proposes to buy.

The editor of the "Journal," replying to a correspondent, laboriously endeavored to show that there is no difference between the Capitalist and the Socialism and "Democratic Socialism."

But if the Government of Russia were a pure Democracy, and those productive and distributive enterprises were taken over by the Government, it would mean that they would be operated in the interest of all, which is another way of saying that production would be carried on for the benefit of the producers.

One good thing about Roosevelt is that he talks a lot. Sometimes he says things. The day before his inauguration as Governor, he said in his living room to the "Journal," and other papers thusly: "There are thirty-one candidates for the position of Commissioner of the State Police."

This shows pretty clearly why so many "labor leaders" were for Roosevelt. He is the tool of the ruling party.

There are "labor leaders" who are in the habit of saying that they are "boomers" on his side. And one traitor to his class out of sixty-two caught up to a chair, and he was "boomed" out of the room.

Again has the "labor problem" been solved. No doubt, by now, Honorable and Reverend Herbert N. Casson, who has been given a situation in charge of a department of the State.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS.—THE PEOPLE'S and National Executive Committee's offices are now 61 BECKMAN STREET.

NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1899.

# THE LABOR BATTLEWORK AGAINST SOCIALISM.

## LABOR UNIONS AND STRIKES.

It is remarkable that labor unions, which were formally organized as revolutionary bodies, are now so conservative.

There is a special significance to the editorial in the "Advertiser" which reveals the situation that inspired the editor of the "Advertiser" to write as above.

There is a strike of the employees of the London Street Railway, which is owing to the educational work of the local section of the Canadian Socialist Party.

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# DEBASEMENT OF WORKERS.

The actual number of workers—that is, of persons in occupations—belonging to what is especially termed here "Working Class," not only increased largely, but increased also at a faster rate than the total population of the country, as may be seen from the following percentages:

| Increase of total population | From 1850 to 1880 | From 1880 to 1890 | From 1890 to 1900 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Working class                | 20.0              | 24.8              | 32.4              |
| Total population             | 17.1              | 23.4              | 26.0              |

On the other hand, however, the following figures show that the working class population—that is, including not only the workers but their family dependents—increased at a much less rate than the total population of the country:

| Increase of total population | From 1850 to 1880 | From 1880 to 1890 | From 1890 to 1900 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Working class                | 30.0              | 34.8              | 42.4              |
| Total population             | 22.0              | 28.4              | 32.2              |

This, we believe, is the first time that these two facts are thus brought together, and when they are thus viewed in their relation to each other, their significance is so great, so deep; they illustrate so clearly the workings of the capitalist system, that we cannot too earnestly call attention to their import.

During the period of twenty years covered by our figures machinery vastly multiplied the productive power of the working class.

It falls, indeed, under the sense that if the wages and profit ratio of 1870 had been maintained and the conditions of the working class had consequently been improved in proportion to the progress of machinery, the number of wage-workers would not have increased so rapidly.

This is otherwise than as a factor of production, and it is otherwise than as a factor of consumption.

Whereas, at the last meeting of the General Committee, the Volkszetterung crowd tried to obtain control of the section of officers in force, and force, and force.

Whereas, failing in their attempt, they made a strong effort to suspend further action.

Resolved, further, to call a special meeting of the section of officers in force, to be held on Saturday evening, 8 p. m. sharp, at the meeting place of D. A. 475 Pearl Street.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# In the Blood of Humanity on the Cross.

Agents sending in subscriptions without reference to this office. How long they are in London. Agents' acknowledgments.

## Section Greater New York Attention!

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THE PEOPLE.

Published at 61 Beaman St., Room 306, New York, N. Y., every Sunday.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance: One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.75; Three months, \$1.00; Single copy, 5 cents.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if an addressed stamp is enclosed.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,968; In 1890 13,831; In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; In 1894 38,133; In 1896 (Presidential) 36,543; In 1898 82,204.

On stormy nights when will northwestern raves.

New proud a thing to fight with wind and wave!

The dripping sailor on the reefing mast Exults to bare, and scorns to wish it past!

CLOUGH.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE S. L. P.

To the Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers, and to the overwhelming majority of the 82,000 who last November did battle with the Socialist Party...

The report of the last meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, held last Saturday, the 8th, and published elsewhere in this issue...

In response to the "call" of the "Volkszeitung" element met in the evening; that kangaroo body called itself the "General Committee of Section Greater New York..."

Under the expressly stated provisions of the Party's national constitution, the National Executive Committee elected, and where needed, suspended by a general vote of the Section or Sections located in the city chosen as the seat of the N. E. C....

alone had no power to depose the N. E. C. and elect substitutes. Being the fraudulent contrivance that it was in fact, all its transactions are rendered all the more ridiculously null and void.

But matters did not end there. It was essential to the success of the kangaroo Party forthwith to be organized. These gentlemen cannot stand in the light of day; public information is a thing they recoil before.

THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts," had to be further captured, so as to prevent all information from reaching the readers and readers, leaving the "Volkszeitung" money traders, Anarchists, usurious money-lenders and pure and simple corruptocrats the floor all to themselves.

THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts," and the headquarters of the N. E. C. occupied the third floor of the "Volkszeitung" building...

There are Doubting Thomases, who even when they see the ears of a rat wriggling and the tail of the rat rattling, hesitate to conclude that a rat has been seen by any eyes but their own.

tail of a rat only a rat and nothing else can be. The conduct of the "Volkszeitung" and its backers, centered in the Publishing Association, has for quite a while clearly enough denoted the R. M. Y. motto.

The "Volkszeitung" element, with its contempt for this country and its persistent ignorance of our people's language, history and life, had long been a mill-stone around the neck of the Party in this locality particularly.

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THE CLASS STRUGGLE WITHIN THE PARTY.

The People of the 2d instant published the speech delivered by Comrade H. Schuetter at the closing of the meetings, held by party members in this city, to discuss the issues that are now before the Party.

The Editor of the "Volkszeitung" and his agents have counted without the fact that no one in the Party has taken up their full-time with vilifications and slanders of the Party and myself, at any time, and have taken up my time retorting personalities.

I shall not spend a minute on that subject, but I will say that the hostile principles of two hostile elements have been struggling in New York. The Movement being here oldest, there is no such thing as a "new" element.

THE FIRST DEFENSE.—I am not bound to take all such matter into the "Volkszeitung." A Party Editor, who HAS FAITH in the Party, DOES feel so bound; he is free after matter favorable to the Party.

THE SECOND DEFENSE.—Any matter was frequently treated by the "Vorwaerts" and the "Volkszeitung" under the article "Quite possible; every one has his own style of presenting a subject."

THE THIRD DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

THE FOURTH DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

THE FIFTH DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

worst life. They know they are garbling the Party's utterances. The passage they quote is only the conclusion of a speech delivered by Comrade H. Schuetter at the closing of the meetings held by the A. F. of L. and K. of L. to be hopelessly corrupt and the buffers for Capital against the onslaughts of the "Volkszeitung" element.

THE SIXTH DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

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THE THIRTEENTH DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

of the Party is either a "reluctance" or a hindrance to their schemes; such can have any faith in the S. L. P. and its "Volkszeitung" element.

THE FOURTEENTH DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

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THE TWENTY-FIRST DEFENSE.—I could not vote for the "Volkszeitung" in the matter of the "Volkszeitung" element.

"Appeal to Reason" says he is going to knock the life out of the Socialist Labor Party.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS IN HIS BIOGRAPHY.

Here Light On His Basicly in Connection with the Ruskin Colony... The Editor of the "Appeal to Reason" says he is going to knock the life out of the Socialist Labor Party.

Why Some of "The Boss" Got Tired of Co-operation That Didn't Cooperate.

Why Some of "The Boss" Got Tired of Co-operation That Didn't Cooperate. Replied to Numerous Letters Received.

Charges Made Against Former Co-operators Proven to Be False—A Dozen Good and Sufficient Reasons Given For Their Withdrawal From the Ruskin Colony Enterprise—How Labor Was Treated.

der the present system the average man can live to work for a price, and then take the price and buy what he needs. It is not his fault that he is poor. It is the fault of the system.

Teaching the principles of the "Appeal to Reason" should be conducted by the "upper sense of the collective thought of the political party entrusted with the task. This is why the Socialist Labor Party advances as one of the salient principles of its organization that the Party papers must be under the control of the Party, and that the Party should have the right to determine the editorial policy of its papers.

A "FREE PRESS" WANTED. This policy of the Party has at times been bitterly attacked by men whose ability to gather in the dollars and cents of the working class has been hampered by their own greed for a "free press," meaning by that term that any one who can use a fountain pen has the right to scribble on the press of the Party and offer up his efforts at teaching the proletariat in the last four years of this decade these papers have come into prominence.

When Wayland started the "Coming Nation" as a deal with the fair-aimed resolute he tried to gather around him one or two men who had the right to be called editors. The "Appeal to Reason" was a little support, but his efforts were in vain. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

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EDWARDS GIVES STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Soon after the first enthusiasts took hold of the colony scheme, some one smelled a rat, then others smelled the same rat, and then still others smelled the same rat. The "Appeal to Reason" was a little support, but his efforts were in vain. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

lowing suggestive head and introduction:

A STORY THAT HAD TO BE TOLD.

Why Some of "The Boss" Got Tired of Co-operation That Didn't Cooperate.

Replied to Numerous Letters Received. Charges Made Against Former Co-operators Proven to Be False—A Dozen Good and Sufficient Reasons Given For Their Withdrawal From the Ruskin Colony Enterprise—How Labor Was Treated.

There are those who are not present at the time the office bears the greater and more direct responsibility for the success or failure of the enterprise.

So wrote Joanna Walker, who characterized "The Boss" of the Ruskin Colony as a man who was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

HERE, TOO, WORKED FOR LOVE.

Here, too, worked for love. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

Edward's ethical nature was so sensitive that he could not resist disclaiming any intention of self-justification by the use of words as that, and he gives the disclaimer as follows:

WAYLAND AS A LABOR SKINNER.

After writing the above "personal opinions" Edwards rests a little, then turns to the subject of the Ruskin Colony, and in the following pungent paragraphs:

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

The bosses of the Socialist Labor Party have been laboring long and hard to get their hands on the "Appeal to Reason" and to get it into the hands of the workers.

FAKIRISM BEGINS.

Mr. Edwards then states that he has hesitated long before giving to these demands, but that now the time has come to speak, and that speak he will.

REMEMBER, THE PEOPLE ARE YOUR FRIENDS AND YOUR BETTER FRIENDS.

Remember, the people are your friends and your better friends. The capitalist press is unanimous on the side of the "Volkszeitung." Correct.

WAYLAND AND "BOSSISM."

Wayland in his desperate attempt to get to the reason is vituperative about the officials of the Socialist Labor Party. He is not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

The "Appeal to Reason" is a paper that is not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

Wayland was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters. He was not a man of letters, and he was not a man of letters.

WAYLAND LIVES ON AIR.

Then listen to the warbling words about the "Appeal to Reason" which are being poured out by the "bosses" of the Socialist Labor Party.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS: THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICES ARE NOW AT 147 EAST 23RD STREET.

Let all communications sent to THE EDITOR OF THE "COMING NATION" or to the "Appeal to Reason" be sent to the following address:

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LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23rd Street, New York City. (Store opens from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturdays and 9 P. M. M. S. P. M.)

Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence who prefer to remain in print under an assumed name, will attach their names to the letters, so that we may be able to return them to their own signature and address. The other will be recognized as being written by the editor.

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